

U. S. IS TREATY MAKER AGAIN

Adopts Rule Against Poison Gas, But Continues to Make It

By ROBERT T. SMALL
Special Correspondent of the Standard-Examiner
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WASHINGTON, April 1.—The United States has re-established itself as a treaty-making power. When the last of the Washington conference was ratified this week by overwhelming votes the foreign relations of the country were given a decided upward turn.

The other nations that participated in the conference, and especially those that were permitted to become parties to the four-power pact treaty, will now proceed with their respective ratifications.

These other nations, it is to be noted, took no chances this time. Not a ratification wheel turned in Japan or Europe until the Washington agreements were sent through the turbulent waters of the United States senate.

There were a number of reasons which impelled the other nations participating in the conference to await final action by the United States. The four-power pact, among other things, provided for the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Japan and Great Britain agreed to abandon this alliance only on the condition that the United States should become a party to a wider agreement covering the Pacific and Far Eastern problems.

Therefore it would have been a waste of time for Japan and Great Britain to ratify the new agreement while there remained the slightest doubt as to America's action.

FRANCE UNIMPORTANT
It is certain now that Great Britain and Japan speedily will give the necessary parliamentary consent to the Washington treaties. France's threat to make certain reservations to the pact is not taken seriously here. It may seem so, but the fact nevertheless remains that France was invited into the Pacific agreements only at the last moment and as a concession to her protesting among the nations of the world. While her action with respect to ratification is not wholly negligible, it is almost so.

The question of the proper carrying out of some of the supplementary treaties of the conference is now up before the Washington authorities but may not be decided. The opponents thought they would line up against the treaty and would carry one or two associates with them. The night before the "battle," however, the senators went word they would vote for ratification.

MUST HAVE GAS
But army officers raise the point that it is easily conceivable that the United States may become embroiled at some time in the future with an enemy not represented at Washington, and which might be unethical enough to resort to the use of gas in warfare.

Some contend that under the new treaty it is all right for the contracting parties to manufacture and store gas for possible use "against enemies" not included in its scope. In this way the manufacture of the deadly vapors may not become a lost art. American army officers fought the abandonment of gas with all their might. They regarded it as a logical development of modern war.

SIGNS IF RELIEF
In any event the conference treaties are safely through the senate and all Washington breathes a sigh of relief. This is particularly true of the higher officers of the administration, for despite the show of confidence which marked their attitude throughout, there were days when doubt cast its shadows across the paths leading to the White House at state department. Furthermore the opponents of the four-power treaty did not abandon hope of defeating it until the night before the voting began.

HE'S WORLD'S MOST PATIENT BRIDEGROOM

TWO CONTINENTS WATCHING TO SEE IF HE IS REWARDED

By EDWARD M. THIERRY.

NEW YORK.—Two continents are watching to see whether the world's most patient bridegroom will be rewarded next month.

The young man who has won this title is Allister McCormick. The young woman whose four postponements of marriage have conferred it upon him is Mary Landon Baker.

Although Miss Baker has put off their wedding for the fourth time, McCormick still waits forbearingly for her.

Miss Baker is now in California. McCormick is in London, and she has made known her intention to sail from New York April 11, to marry him in England. Here's the story of their halting romance.

CHAPTER 1.
Mary, the daughter of a wealthy Chicago banker and broker, and Allister, the son of L. Hamilton McCormick, a relative of the McCormick family of Harvester fame, were childhood sweethearts.

They were in amateur theatricals together, played tennis and motored and rode together, and planned to marry in May 1921. But Mary was seized with "nerves" and the date was set forward to January 2, 1922.

CHAPTER 2.
Chicago's Gold coast thronged the Fourth Presbyterian church. Clergymen, organist, caterer and guests were ready. A hundred thousand dollars worth of wedding presents had poured into the Baker home.

The organist was getting tired playing the prelude and guests were getting impatient.

Four o'clock. Came news there'd be "no wedding today."

The church emptied. Gossip, not the "Bridal March," was in the ears of the crowd.

Mary was ill, they said at the Baker home.

Allister, waiting at the McCormick home, had nothing to say.

CHAPTER 3.
Gossips hinted that Mary was in love with Barry Baxter, English actor, and she had sent him this telegram: "When I put on my wedding dress I found I could not go through with it."

Baxter denied it. Mary denied it. Allister denied it.

Said Alfred Landon Baker, Mary's father: "My daughter's strength was not equal to the ceremony."

Came this statement: "Miss Baker wishes to say her physician has prescribed a complete rest and change for her, so she is going west to recuperate. Mr. McCormick, her fiancé, is going to England. Miss Baker will join him in the spring and be married quietly in London."

CHAPTER 4.
Mary goes to California. Allister, accompanied by Henry Channon, his best man, sails for England.

Says Allister: "Mary is still my fiancée. The wedding will take place abroad this spring, March or April at the latest."

CHAPTER 5.
Mary obtains steamer reservations to sail February 28. But on February 8 she cancels them. No reason is given for the postponement. It is said she will sail later.

CHAPTER 6.
March 21 dawn. Mary is still in California. Allister in England.

Again she cancels her steamer reservations. No reason is given, but it is announced that she positively will sail April 11 and that the nuptials positively will take place at the home of Allister's brother, Edward, at it, George's Hill, Westbridge.

CHAPTER 7.
(To be continued April 11.)



Mary Landon Baker Says She's Sure to Go to Marry Allister McCormick. This Picture Shows Miss Baker in An Amateur Theatrical Costume. Inset, McCormick.

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WEEKLY LONDON NEWS LETTER

Lloyd George Expected to Again Ride the Storm; Stubborn Rector Spoils His Concert in Wales; Splendid New American Embassy Almost Ready; Many Rush for War Savings Stamps and Rare Feathers.

LONDON, April 1.—(By the Associated Press).—Prime Minister Lloyd George will face the most trying situation in his premiership when he introduces before the house of commons Monday. He will outline the main features of the government's policy at the coming Genoa conference and will move what is generally interpreted as a vote of confidence in the government, or at least in its Genoa program.

Several times during the war and since the premier has gone into the house faced with an unfriendly or critical faction. Each of these incidents seemed to threaten his career, but every time he has ridden on the crest of the storm and emerged with an enhanced reputation for effective oratory and political strategy.

WITHOUT PRECEDENT
Old parliamentary hands declare these tactics of asking for a vote of confidence are without precedent. It has been customary, they say, for the opposition to propose a vote on want of confidence and when the government is able to command a majority, to substitute an amendment registering confidence. Tradition has been that the government assumes it has the confidence of the house unless a motion on want of confidence is brought forward.

The crux of Monday's debates likely is to be how far it is proposed to go in order to observe the amenities customary among nations and, particularly, recognize the old czarist government's debts.

UNHAPPY INCIDENT
A rather unhappy and embarrassing incident occurred at the end of Lloyd George's last visit to Wales. A local choir of 100 voices at Criccieth had been organized to give a concert of Welsh sacred music in which the premier takes particular delight.

An announcement was circulated that the concert would be given Sunday night prior to his departure in the established church which possessed the only organ suitable for such singing and also the largest seating capacity. Unhappily, the announcement was made without permission of the rector, who thereupon said the concert would not be given in his church, because it was not in accordance with the church's custom. Hence the concert was given in the Baptist chapel, which seats comparatively few persons and has no instrument except an ineffective harmonium.

SPLendid EMBASSY
Only an appropriation by congress

of funds for furnishing and decorating the J. Pierpont Morgan home in London is now needed to provide for the American embassy here the most elegant location it has had since the days of Whitelaw Reid, when the palatial Dorchester House in Park Lane, overlooking Hyde Park, was the home of the embassy.

It has taken a year to clear the title on the Morgan premises. Papers have been forwarded to Washington and the drafting of the deed is now being completed.

RUSH TO INVEST
War savings certificates, which have been purchasable at fifteen shillings, six pence, and are redeemable in five years at five pounds, will cost sixteen shillings after today. The announcement brought a tremendous rush in investments in these certificates within the past few days, totalling more than 250,000 pounds daily.

BABY GLOBE TROTTER
Kai Yuen Koo, although only three months old, already is a globe trotter. Born in Washington, where his father, Dr. Wellington Koo, was attending the arms conference as a representative of the Peking government, Kai Yuen is now on his way to China from London.

When he arrives in the Orient he will have averaged 1,000 miles of travel for each week of his life, having traversed three continents in four months. The Koo family left for China Friday.

ACTRESS FETED
Dame Genevieve Ward, American tragedienne, "the grand old dame of the stage," celebrated her eighty-fifth birthday this week, when she received congratulations from the acting fraternity. Despite her advanced age, Mrs. Ward is planning to participate in a Shakespeare festival in London April 24. She probably will give the Lady Macbeth sleep walking scene.

BAN ON PLUMAGE
In anticipation of the going into effect today of the plumage act, women have been rushing to buy rare, diseased plumes, and egret feathers, which they will be allowed to wear if they possessed them before the law took effect.

OSTRICH FEATHERS and those from birds commonly used as articles of diet are not banned by the act, and importation of this brand of plumage will be continued.

ANXIETY RELIEVED
With the prince of Wales safely on his way to Japan, the country gave a sigh of relief as the long expected and much debated Indian tour terminated.

The considered view of the Indian government, which has just been received at the India office, is to the effect that the prince's tour was more than satisfactory. Taking the population as a whole, the Indians with the empire, and Britishers and Indians are considerably more friendly as a result of the future king's visit.

ARTISTS DISAPPOINTED
The hanging committee of the Royal Academy is now engaged in its thankless task of determining what shall appear in this year's art exhibition, which opens soon. Because of the unprecedented number of works sent in for approval the committee probably will make a record number of eliminations.

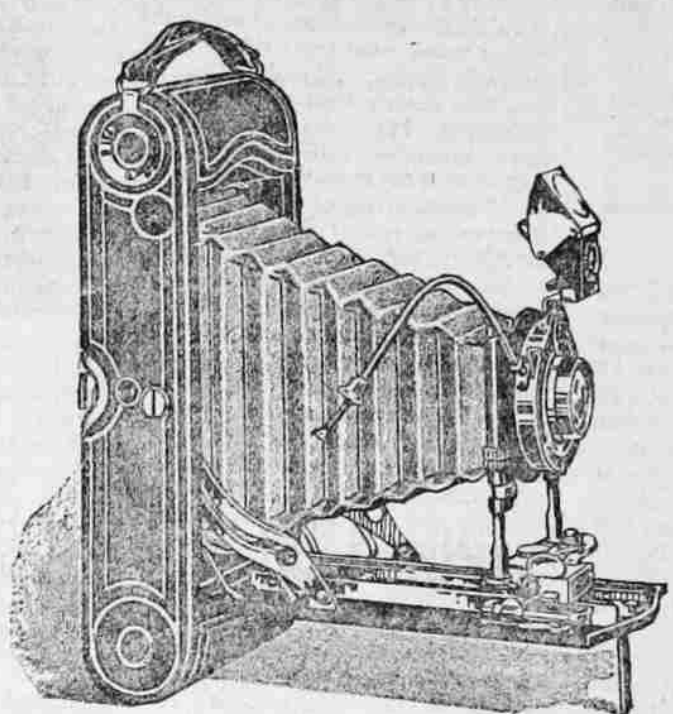
THERE are 140,000 entries from which must be selected only 1,000 for shows. Pictures this year came from all parts of the empire, as well as from Tangier, California and South America.

ADMIT GERMAN MOVIES
The success of several German-made motion picture films recently exhibited in America has resulted in removal by the Cinematograph Exhibitors' association of its ban against German movies in England.

The British motion picture industry has been handicapped by the unfavorable climate in England and

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postwar financial difficulties and it is believed the admission of German pictures will give British producers valuable pointers and demonstrate to reluctant investors what can be accomplished in a country where the possibilities of the movie industry are grasped.

NOTWITHSTANDING the removal of the ban, however, exhibitors have not shown great eagerness to display German films, each exhibitor apparently waiting for the others to start.

BIG CHANGES MADE BY STROKE OF PEN

MOSCOW, April 1.—The pendulum of the Russian soviet clock is swinging this winter, as far to the right as it once swung to the left but the Communist party keeps the key to the works and accelerates its movements or retards them as it sees fit.

From a country where, one year ago, private wealth was considered a crime, prohibition of liquor was a state policy and gambling was sometimes punishable by death, Russia has changed to a land of open speculation, where people drink wine legally and openly and bet on horse-racing by means of betting machines from which the government takes a profit.

These are just a few of the changes since the Kronstadt revolt last March prompted Premier Lenin to inaugurate a new policy. In moving toward a state of capitalism, the government, since the ninth all-Russian soviet congress closed a few months ago with approval of Lenin's plans, has taken surgical short cuts in an effort to chance within a few months the conditions prevalent for years.

Moscow awakes each morning to a new surprise. It seems only yesterday that private banks were prohibited. Today, a few strokes of the pen of the commissar of finance, and private banks may operate at every corner.

Yesterday, hoarding of gold was a punishment offense. Today, another decree and trading—in it, making jewels of it, or anything one could want to do with it are legalized.

Radical cures for radical diseases.

seems to be the government rule. A dozen sessions of the congress of the United States couldn't accomplish the same.

TRIES TO DEFRAUD SORROWING MOTHER

LONDON, April 1.—So many fraudulent attempts have been made to collect money from relatives of soldiers reported missing in the great war that the British war office has warned them to be on their guard.

One woman living in London, says the war office caused to be inserted in German newspapers an advertisement asking for information regarding her son who was reported as "missing" in 1917.

Soon she received a letter from an organization calling itself the "Dead Soldiers' society," Cologne, stating that it found a clue to her son's whereabouts.

A soldier bearing the same name, so the reply ran, was a patient in a hospital in southern Russia in May, 1919, suffering from a nervous breakdown. The society it was added would at once dispatch one of its agents to secure his return if a remittance of 19 pounds was sent to cover traveling expenses.

The mother replied to the war office for particulars which her German correspondent asked for. That office took up the case and discovered, with the aid of the German police, that the "Dead Soldiers' society" was not a reliable concern and that at the date of inquiry the majority of its members were in prison.

FREE PRESS IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW.—A free press is announced as one of the possibilities of the near future. The central soviet executive committee has decided that henceforth all newspapers must be self-supporting and must reorganize on a business basis or quit publication. Under the old soviet regime, all the expenses of newspapers were paid by the government.

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